THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1795. [N° 1733.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

CHARLESTON, June 5.

Extracts from a CIRCULAR LETTER, *written by* ROBERT G. HARPER, *Esq; one of the Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States, to his constituents.*

"*Philadelphia, March 22d, 1795.*

"IN my opinion, it is the duty of the representatives of the people to keep up a very extensive correspondence with their constituents, and to give them as universal information as possible about public affairs. This can never be properly and effectually done, but by printed letters; for which reason I have chosen that method of correspondence, and I hope it will be found both useful and acceptable.

"I proceeded to Philadelphia, and took my seat, on the 20th of February.

"I found Congress occupied about a variety of important matters, among the most interesting of which, where a plan for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt; and a bill for the better organizing of the militia throughout the United States. This bill was not passed. On account of the great importance and difficulty of the subject, it was thought best to postpone it 'till the meeting of the next Congress; and in the mean time to publish it for the general information of the people. At next session it will be taken up again. By this bill, as it now stands the whole militia of the several states is to be divided into two bodies. The first will consist of all white males above twenty and under twenty-five years old, and is to be called "the select corps." The other is called the "reserved corps," and will consist of all white males above twenty-five, and under forty. The select corps is to be formed into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, in such manner as each state directs. For each battalion there is to be one company of grenadiers, light infantry or rifle-men; for each brigade one company of artillery, and at least one, and not more than two troops of horse; the states having the power of forming the horse and artillery into battalions and regiments separately. All the officers are also to be appointed in the manner to be directed by the state legislatures. This select corps is to be armed at the expence of the United States; and each private and non-commissioned officer to be furnished by them with an uniform coat. They are to be called out at least 20 days in each year, for the purpose of training; during which time they are to receive [illegible] equipage, and be subject to the articles [illegible] and places of training are to be taken by the states. The officers may be of any age. This corps is to be in a state of perpetual requisition; and indeed is to constitute the military force of the union. The reserved corps is never to be called out into service but when the government may judge the select corps insufficient for the occasion. But no one body of the select corps is to be in service more than nine months at a time.

"The officers and privates of the reserved corps are to furnish themselves with clothes, and accoutrements; they are to attend common musters, but not to be called out for training. They may have artillery, horse, and light troops, in the same manner as the select corps.

"Every male on attaining the age of twenty years is to be enrolled in the select corps; and in the reserved corps upon attaining twenty five. At forty he is to be excused. Whenever a person belonging to either corps removes out of the company where he was enrolled, into another, he is immediately to be enrolled there. The arms and accoutrements belonging to each company are to be kept by the Captain; who, together with his subaltern officers, is to give security for their being safely kept.

"This is the system contemplated by the law now before Congress. I have thought it best to be thus particular on the subject, because it is a measure of immense importance and difficulty, which ought to be well known and considered, before it is adopted. I like the plan myself in general, though in some particulars it appears to need alteration. I think it an object of the first importance. The only well-founded and lasting security that the people of any country can have for their liberties, is, in my opinion, a well formed militia. The citizens of a republic should all be soldiers. Every man should have arms in his hands, and understand the use of them. He will then feel his independence and be able to defend it. If you have not a good militia you must resort to large standing armies, which have proved the bane of every country where they have been established. To arm and discipline the whole body of the people, would be neither possible nor advantageous. But to form all citizens of a certain age into a select corps, will give a body sufficiently numerous; and as every person in the course of his life must pass through that body, every one will become in some degree a soldier. It is computed that the males from twenty to twenty-five will make up a body of about one hundred and fifty thousand in the whole United States; which added to such parts of the reserved corps as may in case of emergency, be called on, will constitute a very formidable national defence."

"The plan for finally extinguishing the national debt was adopted, and a law passed on that subject. This law does not lay any new taxes, but appropriates for the discharge of the debt the surplus of those which already exist, and the monies to arise from the sale of the western lands belonging to the United States. The debt amounted originally to about seventy-four millions of dollars, of which upwards of seven millions have been paid; so that the present amount is only sixty-seven millions.—The whole annual expenditure of our government, including the interest of this debt, the salaries of the officers, the pay and maintenance of the army, the allowance to ambassadors, consuls, &c. the support of a navy which is now building, forts, arsenals, light-houses, and every other article, amounts to five millions, four hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars. Our annual revenue from the present taxes is six millions five hundred and fifty-two thousand. This leaves a surplus annually of one million and seventy thousand dollars for the gradual discharge of our debt; which it is computed this surplus, together with what may reasonably be expected from the sale of the western lands, will be sufficient to effect, in something less than thirty years.

"This goes upon a supposition, that the expences of our government will always be [illegible] as they now are, and that the produce of our [illegible] will not encrease. But neither of these suppositions [illegible]obable. The Indian war costs us a million of dollars annually, at least. —By accounts lately received from General Wayne, it appears, that the Indians have sued for peace.—Preliminary articles are already agreed on, and a general and final treaty is to be held in June—so that, in all probability, we shall be relieved, in the course of this year, from the Indian war, and its expences, which will be one million taken off from the annual expenditure of government, and added to the surplus."

"As to our present situation, it is flourishing and prosperous, beyond all former example. When the present federal government was established, our exports were not very considerable. In 1791, they had risen to eighteen millions three hundred and ninety five thousand dollars. In 1792, they were twenty-one millions five thousand dollars. In 1793, twenty-six millions eleven thousand. And in the last year, 1794, they amounted to thirty-two millions nine hundred and sixty nine thousand.

"Thus it appears, that within the last four years, the United States have very nearly doubled their exports; and in one year, from 1793 to 1794, encreased them seven millions of dollars.—Can that, my dear sir, be a bad government, or an unwise administration, under which a country doubles its productions every four years; under which every person that will use moderate labour may enjoy, in abundance, the comforts of life; where no man can see the fruits of his industry torn from him by the injustice of individuals, or the tyranny of the laws; where the public revenues encrease rapidly without [illegible] encrease of taxes, and [illegible] President. tained of seeing the public deb[illegible]—Vice President. laying additional burthens on [illegible] Secretary. may differ in our sentiments as to particular measures, [illegible] ever may be [illegible] give the preference to our own plans, and our own opinions, a few facts of this sort ought to convince us that things cannot be very much in the wrong.

"But it is not in exports alone, that we have thus rapidly increased. In the year 1789, the first year of the present government, the ships built in the United States amounted to between 17,000 and 18,000 tons. In 1790, to 32,000 tons, which was an encrease of nearly double in one year. In the year 1793, and in the first six months of 1794, the United States built vessels to the amount of 80,000 tons, without including the ports of Boston, Nantucket, Baltimore, Alexandria, Edenton, and the two Wilmingtons—these are ship-building ports. If the returns from them were completed, it would probably appear, that the ship building of the United States, in 1793, and the first part of 1794, amounted to at least 100,000 tons. This is at the rate of 70,000 tons; which is more than four times what it was in the year 1789.

"Though our state, South-Carolina, has not increased as much as some other parts of the union, yet she has not been without a large portion of the general prosperity. In the year 1792, her exports were 2,917,979 dollars. In 1794, they amounted to 3,867,903 dollars, which is an encrease of nearly one-third in two years."

"I shall remain at Philadelphia for some time to come: perhaps, indeed, I may spend the whole summer here. It is the best place for gaining information; especially about public affairs: and though travelling is a great deal more pleasant, and more suitable to my taste, to remain here will be the most useful both to myself and my constituents. I consider it as a duty which I owe to them, to think and judge for myself on public measures. They sent me here to form opinions of my own, not to follow those of other men: and no person can form full opinions or judgements on any subject, without being thoroughly informed about it. To gain this information respecting the great variety of important objects embraced by the federal government, and of extensive system which it has adopted, requires both time and leisure; as well as to be fixed in a proper place. I have thoughts of devoting my time, 'till next session, to this purpose; and that will require me to remain here. If I should not visit Carolina this summer, my constituents, I am sure, will excuse it, when they know I am employed in fitting myself for serving them better, and fulfilling in some degree their expectations."

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 4.

CATHOLIC BILL.

The second reading of this very important bill was moved for at five o'clock yesterday evening—and the debate ended at eleven this morning. It is easy to perceive, that of this debate at this hour it is impossible to give any thing more than a paragraph. We shall, therefore, for the present, only observe, that the debate was opened by the Solicitor General, who moved that the bill be rejected, and spoke for a very long time against the principle of it. He was followed by my Lord Kenmare, who seconded the motion, and spoke *strongly* against the bill.

On the same side were—

Messrs. Coore, Pelham, Wolfe, Ogle, Mason, Barrington, Latouche, and Cuffe, Sir John Parnell, Doctor Duignan, Col. Blaquire, Sir E. Newenham, Counsellor Barrington, and Hon. R. Sewart.

In support of the bill were—

Sir H. Langrishe, Couns. Smith, Couns. Hoare, Mr. Fitzgerald (not the prime Serj.) Mr. Knox, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Egan, Mr. Curran, Mr. Ruxton, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. G. Ponsonby, Sir L. Parsons, Mr. Osborne, Couns. Fletcher, Sir T. Osborne, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Tighe, jun. and Col. Doyle.

Of these gentlemen Mr. O'Connor distinguished himself by one of the boldest, and indeed the ablest speeches we ever remember to have heard in Parliament.

Couns. Smith displayed in support of the justice and expediency of the bill the most argumentative and persuasive speech which perhaps had been ever advanced in support of a political question.

For bold and manly sentiments Sir T. Osborne stood very prominent—but if ever argument could convince an assembly of representatives in times like these, the irrefutable arguments adduced by

Mr. Ponsonby and Mr Grattan towards the close of the debate, would have insured success to the measure which is now lost for the present. Both of these gentlemen replied to the arguments which had been advanced against the bill, by the many who had spoken during the debate of unexampled length—and yet, though after a patient attention of sixteen hours in a crowded House of Commons, one might have expected some diminution of fire and strength, the fact is, that on no former occasion, do we ever remember to have heard, either of these gentlemen make a more striking exertion of argumentative and oratorical powers.

At near ELEVEN the question on the rejection of the bill was put and carried by a majority of 71—there being against the rejection 84—for it 155.

Thus have the hopes of Union amongst Irishmen been for the present frustrated. Yet, there is surely no reason to despair of ultimate success: Reason ably urged, will ultimately give success to any measure, and never had any measure more of reason and ability to second it than is ranged now on the Catholic side.

THE Trustees, appointed for [illegible]OK. April [illegible] a cruise off the French coast. They brought in with them four corvetts, and four merchant vessels; several were burnt and destroyed. They saw a large fleet of captured Spanish vessels, but they were so close in under the land, that all efforts to take them would have been quite abortive.

FALMOUTH, May 2.

This day sailed Sir Edward Pellew, with the following ships under his command, viz. Indefatigable, Concorde, and Jason.

Off Falmouth harbour, Admiral Waldegrave's squadron soon appeared, which Sir Edward joined, and they all immediately sailed to the Westward, with a fine wind at North. This squadron now consists of five seventy-fours, and five large frigates, which are to cruize in the Channel, for the purpose of intercepting a French Convoy expected from America.

The French continue to press the sieges of Mentz and Luxembourg with great vigour.

LONDON, April 28.

The order in Council, prohibiting artificers, artizans, &c. embarking for America, is no new thing: There was a similar order in the reign of Charles the First; and it is a little remarkable, that Oliver Cromwell, was embarked on board a vessel, and on the point of sailing to settle in Philadelphia, but forced to quit the vessel, and return ashore at Portsmouth, by an order signed by that very monarch, in the murther of whom he was afterwards the principal instrument.

MAY 4.

Mr. Hastings's trial has lasted seven years, nearly two sessions of parliament; has cost the kingdom near 250,000 l. was brought before a house of peers consisting of 234 members; and after all this expenditure of time, talents, and public money, when a verdict of guilt or innocence was to be given thereon, it was, to the astonishment of mankind, given only by—twenty-nine peers!

NEW-YORK, June 27.

On Friday the 12th inst. Mr. Samuel Baker, of Cooper's Town, was watching for a deer at a salt lick, seeing the bushes in motion, he supposed one to be near, on which he discharged his musket, which was loaded with a ball and 3 buck shot, at a supposed Buck: but to his astonishment, on exploring the spot, he found his neighbour, a Mr. Borgels, who was coming to the lick for the same purpose, weltering in his blood. The ball entered his shoulder—passed through the blade, and came out through the back bone—one shot passed through his wind-pipe—another cut his neck badly.—There are, notwithstanding, hopes entertained of his recovery.

The Times, a London paper, of April 10th, contains the following advertisement:

"This day is published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 12s. in boards,

"Official Letters from General Washington to the American Congress; written during the American War between the Colonies and Great Britain, and copied, by special permission, from the originals, preserved in the Secretary of State's office, in Philadelphia.

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"Sold by Cadell, jun. and Davies, Strand, &c."

The TREATY.

From the AURORA.

Mr. BACHE,

I have been daily hoping to see, in the public prints, a copy of the late treaty with Britain; but as such a publication has not been made, I transmit enclosed the heads of that instrument collected from memory, after an attentive perusal. There necessarily must be deficiencies in an account of this kind, which depends entirely on memory, and for the same reason there must be inaccuracies, but I trust the latter are few. A CITIZEN.

THE preamble states, among other matters of mere form, "that, without a reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions," the contracting parties are desirous, &c. &c.

ART. I.—Provides generally that there shall be perpetual friendship, &c. between the contracting parties.

ART. II.—Provides for the delivery of the Western Posts, in June '96. The United States may, in the mean time, make settlements within their boundaries, as recognized by the Treaty of Peace, except within the jurisdiction of those Posts. After the evacuation, the settlers within that jurisdiction are to make their election of remaining British subjects, or becoming American citizens.

ART. III.—Stipulates the terms of trade and intercourse, between Canada and the United States. We may frequent their ports, harbours, &c. on the Lakes, but not their seaports. They from thence may frequent our Atlantic rivers, not above our highest ports of entry in each. We may impose duties on that intercourse, not higher than duties imposed on like merchandize imported in our own vessels; they may impose duties not higher than those imposed on merchandize imported into the seaports of Canada, by their own vessels.—The two parties are also to be at liberty freely to navigate the Mississippi, and frequent the ports of either party on the Eastern Bank, as freely as the Atlantic ports of the United States, and the ports of Great-Britain.

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"Please to communicate to the Masters of our Vessels in your Harbour, and all other Persons whom it may interest, that a Letter from Mr. Church, our Consul-General in Portugal, advises, that the British and Spaniards have lately concluded an Agreement with the Dey of Algiers, in Consequence of which a Messenger has been despatched to the Court of Lisbon, that Orders might be given to call in the Portuguese Squadron then in the Mediterranean; the Dey having agreed to have the Trade of that Power respected on certain Conditions and that the Cruizers of Algiers will immediately [illegible] out of the Streights, in Quest of our Merchantmen."

NEWPORT, July 7.

On Wednesday last the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted MASONS, of this State, met in this Town, by Adjournment, when the following Brethren were re-installed Grand Officers for the present Year, viz.

The Most Worshipful the Hon. JABEZ BOWEN Grand-Master.

The Right Worshipful PELEG CLARKE, Esq; Deputy Grand-Master.

The Worshipful DANIEL TILLINGHAST, & GEORGE SEARS, Esquires, Grand Wardens.

The Worshipful CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, and JOHN L. BOSS, Esquires, Grand Deacons.

The Worshipful EPHRAIM BOWEN, Esq; Grand Treasurer.

The Worshipful JOHN HANDY, Esq; Grand Secretary.

Col. JABEZ CHAMPLIN, Grand Marshal.

Major GERSHOM JONES, Grand Sword-Bearer.

After the Re-installment of the Grand Officers, a beautiful Procession was formed, consisting of the Officers of the Grand Lodge, the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the Lodge in this Place and of Providence, Brethren of sublime Degrees, and the Providence Royal Arch Chapter, all cloathed in due Form with the Insignias of their Order, and bearing the proper Standards. The Procession moved from the State-House to Trinity Church, where an excellent Sermon, suitable to the Occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Brother CLARKE, of Providence, to a numerous and brilliant Audience.

After which a handsome Collection was made, which is to be invested in Wood, and distributed to the Poor of this Town the ensuing Winter.

The TREATY.

From the AURORA.

Mr. BACHE,

I have been daily hoping to see, in the public prints, a copy of the late treaty with Britain; but as such a publication has not been made, I transmit enclosed the heads of that instrument collected from memory, after an attentive perusal. There necessarily must be deficiencies in an account of this kind, which depends entirely on memory, and for the same reason there must be inaccuracies, but I trust the latter are few. A CITIZEN.

THE preamble states, among other matters of mere form, "that, without a reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions," the contracting parties are desirous, &c. &c.

ART. I.—Provides generally that there shall be perpetual friendship, &c. between the contracting parties.

ART. II.—Provides for the delivery of the Western Posts, in June '96. The United States may, in the mean time, make settlements within their boundaries, as recognized by the Treaty of Peace, except within the jurisdiction of those Posts. After the evacuation, the settlers within that jurisdiction are to make their election of remaining British subjects, or becoming American citizens.

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NEWPORT, July 7.

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The Most Worshipful the Hon. JABEZ BOWEN, Grand-Master.

The Right Worshipful PELEG CLARKE, Esq; Deputy Grand-Master.

The Worshipful DANIEL TILLINGHAST, & GEORGE SEARS, Esquires, Grand Wardens.

The Worshipful CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, and JOHN L. BOSS, Esquires, Grand Deacons.

The Worshipful EPHRAIM BOWEN, Esq; Grand Treasurer.

The Worshipful JOHN HANDY, Esq; Grand Secretary.

Col. JABEZ CHAMPLIN, Grand Marshal.

Major GERSHOM JONES, Grand Sword-Bearer.

After the Re-installment of the Grand Officers, a beautiful Procession was formed, consisting of the Officers of the Grand Lodge, the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren, of the Lodge in this Place and of Providence, the Brethren of sublime Degrees, and the Providence Royal-Arch Chapter, all cloathed in due Form with the Insignias of their Order, and bearing the proper Standards, the Procession moved from the State-House to Trinity Church, where an excellent Sermon, suitable to the Occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Brother CLARKE, of Providence, to a numerous and brilliant Audience.

After which a handsome Collection was made, which is to be invested in Wood, and distributed to the Poor of this Town the ensuing Winter.

The Procession then returned to the State-House, and after the Business of the Grand Lodge was finished, the Brethren partook of an elegant Entertainment (to which were invited the Rev. Clergy of this Place) with that Brotherly Love, and Conviviality, as become all real, true, and good Masons.——The following were the Toasts drank on the Occasion:—

1. George Washington—who we love as a Brother, revere as a Magistrate, and respect as a Man.
(Three Cheers)

2. The United States of America—cemented by brotherly Love, may they ever remain a Sanctuary for the oppressed.

3. The Governor and State of Rhode Island—may the Prudence of their Councils evince the Respectability of the State.

4. Our Brothers throughout the World—may Love and Benevolence form One great Brotherhood of all Mankind.

5 Our Sisters—may their Beauty be only eclipsed by their Virtues.

6 Commerce—may the four Winds of Heaven waft its Riches to our Ports.

7. Agriculture—may it flourish by the Industry of the free Sons of America.

8. Arts—may the new World by the Ingenuity of its Inhabitants shortly rival the Old.

9. Sciences—may the Encouragement they have already received be encreased, and may they be cultivated by our Craft.

10. Philanthropy—may it ever find a Place in the Breast of a Mason.

11. May the Hand of a Washington long continue to guide the Helme, and twist the Cable of the States.——
(Three Cheers)

12. Grand Officers throughout the Globe—may they merit the Applauses of all good Men.

13. The Craft—may it flourish 'till Time shall be no more.
(Three Cheers)

FOURTH OF JULY.

Ever gratefully to remember the important Day of the political Emancipation of America from the galling Yoke of British Despotism is worthy of Republicans.

Saturday last being the Anniversary of American Independence, the Memory of that glorious Epoch was observed in this Town, with patriotic and festive Joys. The short Notice given to the Press, only affords an Opportunity of briefly reciting the most distinguished Honors paid to the nineteenth Anniversary of civil Freedom.

A Morning Gun and the ringing of Bells announced the approach of Aurora; and her glorious Appearance was hailed by 15 Cannon from the Artillery Company of the Town of Newport—and 23 from the French Frigate Medusa—the National Colours of France and America, were displayed from the State House, Fort Washington, the Trees of Liberty and Equality, and from other conspicuous Parts of the Town.

At 11 o'Clock, A. M. a Procession formed upon the Parade in the following Order:

The Artillery Company of the Town of Newport,
The Newport Guards,
Militia Officers,
French Officers,
Cincinnati,
Clergy of the Town,
Town Council,
Magistrates and Members of Assembly,
Judges and other State Officers,
Officers of the Federal Government,
Marine Society,
Citizens and Strangers,

proceeded through the principal Streets of the Town to the Baptist Church, where an ORATION, upon the Principles, Rise, Progress, and Effects of the American Revolution, was delivered by WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq; of the Artillery Company

The Purity of Sentiment, Brilliancy of Thought, Elegance of Diction, and Energy of Delivery, which distinguished this Performance, afforded the highest Amusement to the Patriot, the Sage, and the Man of Letters.

The vocal Music, previously prepared for the Occasion, gave Pleasure to the Audience, and did Honor to the Ladies and Gentlemen who performed.

At One o'Clock the Procession returned to the State-House, when the Artillery Company fired a federal Salute of 15 Cannon—answered by 23 from the Medusa Frigate—and 15 from the Ship Ascension of this Port—After which the two Companies formed a Line, and fired 15 Vollies of Musquetry.

The Medusa during the Day was most fancifully dressed with a great Variety of Colours.

The Cincinnati repaired to Capt. Benjamin Almy's, where they were honored in the Company of his Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Vice President-General of the Cincinnati, and other visiting Brethren, in the Participation of an elegant Entertainment, with all that social Pleasure and convivial Hilarity which the Recollection of the 4 of July, 1776, could possibly inspire, and most cordially united in the following patriotic TOASTS:

1. The United States of America.
2. The President.
3 The French Nation.
4. The Memory of those who have bravely fallen in Defence of Liberty.
5. The Governor and State of Rhode-Island.
6. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.
7. The chaste Daughters of America; may their Virtues be rewarded by the dignified Attachment of her Sons.
8. Citizen la Fayette; may the Sufferings of the Innocent, convince Mankind of the Folly of Kings and the impotent Rage of Despotism.
9. General Kosciusko; may the Influence of his virtuous Exertions furnish the Poles with as brave and less unfortunate Commander.
10. General Wayne, and the Western Army.
11. The Independent Companies—Newport Artillery and Newport Guards.
12. Freedom of Commerce, unshackled by Treaties.
13. May the Rights of Man be the Order of the Day among all Nations.
14. Peace throughout the World, and may the Horrors of Warfare fall only on the Heads of Despots.
15. The Day.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS:

By Col. Sherburne.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By Col. Rogers.—The Orator of the Day.

By the President.—May Despotism find no resting Place.

By his Excellency Governor Mifflin on retiring.—The Cincinnati of the State of Rhode Island.

At Three o'Clock the Artillery Company of the Town of Newport, dined in the State-House, and were favoured with the Company of the Captain and Officers of the French Frigate, and the Captain and Merchant of the Dutch Letter of Marque in this Harbour.

After Dinner a Number of Republican Toasts and Songs crowned the festive Joys of a patriotic military Association.

TOASTS.

1. The Epoch of Liberty; commemorated with Joy.
2. The Union of the States; harmonious and indissoluble.
3. The Constitution inviolate; and the Laws unerring.
4 The President; may his Virtues excite Gratitude and Imitation.
5 Our Fellow-Citizens; may they merit and enjoy every Good.
6. The State we live in; Peace to its Government, and Faithfulness to its Officers.
7. The Republic of France; [illegible] with the choicest Fruits of Liberty. *(Three Cheers.)*
8. The Republic of Holland; in the Enjoyment of Peace, Prosperity and Freedom. *(Three Cheers)*
9 Amity and Commerce, with the whole World.
10. Knowledge, Virtue, Liberty and Laws in Unison.
11. The Hopes of the oppressed, realized in Fruition.
12. The Blade, the Ear, and the Vine, reward and adorn the Sons and Daughters of Industry.
13 Glee, to the Soldier and the Sailor; with a Purse, and a Heart to use it.
14. The Virtues and Blandishment of the Fair; continue to mould and civilize Men.
15. Love and Friendship. *(Three Cheers.)*

Among the Volunteers were—

The Cincinnati.
The Newport Guards.
The Orator of the Day.
The surviving *Patriots*, of the *Congress* of *Seventy-Six*. *(Three Times 3 Cheers.)*

At 5 the Music of the Artillery Company beat to Arms, the Company formed, marched through the Town, and fired a Number of Salutes of Musquetry.

At Sunset they returned upon the Parade, and fired 15 Cannon, which were answered by 23 from the Medusa; when the various Flags in the Town and Harbour were struck——And thus closed a Day, in which the Sympathy of Minds; Sentiments of philanthropic Patriotism, general Joy, and unmingled Happiness, pervaded all Ranks and Ages of Society.

The following Gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Officers of the Cincinnati for the ensuing Year:

Dr. ISAAC SENTER—President.
Col. JEREMIAH OLNEY—Vice President,
Col. ROBERT ROGERS—Secretary.
Col. EPHRAIM BOWEN—*Treasurer*.

The Senate of the United States adjourned on the 26th Ult.

The Rev. Dr. DWIGHT of Greenfield, Connecticut, is elected President of Yale College, and the Rev. Mr. PARSONS, of Amherst, Massachusetts, Professor of Divinity in that Seminary.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Belfast, to his Correspondent in this Town, dated April 2d, 1795.

"It is currently reported here, that the Algerines have declared War, against their old Friends, the British."

Yesterday arrived here the Ship General Washington, Capt. Donaldson, from the East Indies, and immediately proceeded to Providence. On her Arrival she fired a Salute, which was politely returned by the Medusa Frigate.

DIED]—At Woodstock, in Connecticut, on the 22d Instant, much lamented, Mrs. M'CLELLAN, the amiable Consort of General SAMUEL M'CLELLAN.

—At Providence, the truly amiable Miss MEHITABEL DEXTER, Daughter of Col. Knight Dexter.

—At Johnston, in the 64th Year of his Age, Mr. JOSHUA GREENE.

—In this Town, Yesterday Morning, very suddenly, in the 71st Year of her Age, Mrs. BATHSHEBA CHURCH, Wife of Capt. Benjamin Church, and Daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Coggeshall, of this Town.——A Lady deservedly esteemed through Life by all who knew her, and greatly lamented by her Family and Friends. Her Funeral is to be To-morrow, at Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, from his House, at which Time and Place her Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 7.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Nancy, Cory, Little Egg Harbour
Ship Polly, Norris, Havanna

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Jenny, Otis, Connecticut
—— Eliza, Hall, New York
—— Sally, Moore, Sherbourne
Schooner Abigail, Cranstan, Bolton
Brig Randolph, Engs, West-Indies

LIST of LETTERS in the POST OFFICE.
Newport, 6th July, 1795.

ANGRY THOMAS, Captain; Alkinson James. Bright Jonathan, Brown *(Ship Bigger)* Barker Peleg, jun. Barker Peleg, Esq; Brooks Elizabeth, Burger Barbara. Crosby Frances, Chancellor & Davis, Douglas William, Dennis William, Ca, Ann. Frothingham Stephen, 2. Greg William, Grace John. Hudge William. Hendy James, 2; Head Benjamin, jun. *(Little-Compton)* Ingalls Mary Jenks Henry, Johnston Sally. Lorner Mrs. Luther Nathan, Moffatt James, Macumber Ephraim, Merryfield William, Mariner Daniel, Read Ann. Springer John, Sisson Job, Stearns Sally, Sherman Richard *(Portsmouth)* Sherman Audley *(Ditto)* Tripp Joseph. Vincomb John. Wilcox William, Weaver James.

JACOB RICHARDSON, *Post-Master.*

State of Rhode Island, &c.
General-Treasurer's Office.

Newport, June 27, 1795.

WHEREAS the Honorable General Assembly, at their Session held in the present Month, extended the Time to the 10th Day of August next, for the Creditors to bring in to the General Treasurer, their Notes, and other Demands, they hold against said State, that the Amount due on them may be ascertained agreeably to the Act passed at January Session, A. D 1795, intituled, "An Act making Provision for the Transfer of the Stock of the United States, belonging to this State, to the Individual Creditors thereof."

Therefore Notice is hereby given, to all Persons possessed of any Notes or Certificates, against the State, to bring them in to this Office, on or before the said Tenth Day of August next, that the true Intention of the aforenamed Act may be carried into Effect.

HENRY SHEBBURNE,
General Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT.

PURSUANT to a Warrant to me directed, all Persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before Henry Marchant, Esq; Judge of the District Court, within and for Rhode-Island District, by the United States of America, against Six Bags and One Barrel of Coffee, and Two Bales of Cotton, seized at Newport, within Rhode-Island District, and said to have been imported into the United States contrary to Law; and that Trial will be had on said Libel at a District Court to be holden at Newport, within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day.

WILLIAM PECK, Marshal
Rhode Island District.

Newport, July 6th, 1795.

WANTED,

A WET-NURSE, with a good Breast of Milk——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, July 6, 1795.

NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND
and PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said *Newport* having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:——We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery consists of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 125 Dollars, and Eagle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purposes of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

The Procession then returned to the State-House, and after the Business of the Grand Lodge was finished, the Brethren partook of an elegant Entertainment (to which were invited the Rev. Clergy of this Place) with that Brotherly Love, and Conviviality, as become all real, true, and good Masons.——The following were the Toasts drank on the Occasion:—

1. George Washington—who we love as a Brother, revere as a Magistrate, and respect as a Man.
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10. Philanthropy—may it ever find a Place in the Breast of a Mason.

11. May the Hand of a Washington long continue to guide the Helme, and twist the Cable of the States.——
(Three Cheers)

12. Grand Officers throughout the Globe—may they merit the Applauses of all good Men.

13. The Craft—may it flourish 'till Time shall be no more. *(Three Cheers)*

FOURTH OF JULY.

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The surviving *Patriots*, of the *Congress* of *Seventy-Six*. *(Three Times 3 Cheers.)*

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Col. JEREMIAH OLNEY—Vice President.
Col. ROBERT ROGERS—Secretary.
Col. EPHRAIM BOWEN—*Treasurer*.

The Senate of the United States adjourned on the 26th Ult.

The Rev. Dr. DWIGHT of Greenfield, Connecticut, is elected President of Yale College, and the Rev. Mr. PARSONS, of Amherst, Massachusetts, Professor of Divinity in that Seminary.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Belfast, to his Correspondent in this Town, dated April 10, 1795.

"It is currently reported here, that the Algerines have declared War, against their old Friends, the British."

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DIED]—At Woodstock, in Connecticut, on the 22d Instant, much lamented, Mrs. M'CLELLAN, the amiable Consort of General SAMUEL M'CLELLAN.

—At Providence, the truly amiable Miss MEHITABEL DEXTER, Daughter of Col. Knight Dexter.

—At Johnston, in the 64th Year of his Age, Mr. JOSHUA GREENE.

—In this Town, Yesterday Morning, very suddenly, in the 71st Year of her Age, Mrs. BATHSHEBA CHURCH, Wife of Capt. Benjamin Church, and Daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Coggeshall, of this Town. ——A Lady deservedly esteemed through Life by all who knew her, and greatly lamented by her Family and Friends. Her Funeral is to be To-morrow, at Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, from his House, at which Time and Place her Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, July 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Nancy, Cory,	Little Egg Harbour
Ship Polly, Norris,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Jenny, Otis,	Connecticut
—— Eliza, Hall,	New York
—— Sally, Moore,	Sherbourn
Schooner Abigail, Cranstan,	Boston
Brig Randolph, Engs,	West-Indies

LIST of LETTERS in the POST OFFICE.
Newport, 6th July, 1795.

ANGRY THOMAS, Captain; Atkinson James. Bright Jonathan, Brown *(Ship Rigger)* Barker Peleg, jun. Barker Peleg, Esq; Brooks Elizabeth, Burges Bathsheba. Crosby Frances, Chancellor & Davis, Douglas William, Dennis William, Captain. Frothingham Stephen, 2. Greg William, Grace John. Hodge William, Hendy James, 2; Head Benjamin, jun. *(Little-Compton)* Ingalls Monf. Jenks Henry, Johnson Sally. Luther Mrs. Luther Nathan, Moffatt James, Macomber Ephraim, Merryfield William, Mather Daniel, Read Ann. Springer John, Sisson Job, Stearns Sally, Shearman Richard *(Portsmouth)* Shearman Audley *(Ditto)* Tripp Joseph. Vincomb John. Wilcox William, Weaver James.

JACOB RICHARDSON, *Post-Master.*

State of Rhode Island, &c.
General-Treasurer's Office,
Newport, June 27, 1795.

WHEREAS the Honorable General Assembly, at their Session held in the present Month, extended the Time to the 10th Day of August next, for the Creditors to bring in to the General Treasurer, their Notes, and other Demands, they hold against said State, that the Amount due on them may be ascertained agreeably to the Act passed at January Session, A. D. 1795, intituled, "An Act making Provision for the Transfer of the Stock of the United States, belonging to this State, to the Individual Creditors thereof."

Therefore Notice is hereby given, to all Persons possessed of any Notes or Certificates, against the State, to bring them in to this Office, on or before the said Tenth Day of August next, that the true Intention of the aforenamed Act may be carried into Effect.

HENRY SHEBBURNE,
General Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT.

PURSUANT to a Warrant to me directed, all Persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before Henry Marchant, Esq; Judge of the District Court, within and for Rhode-Island District, by the United States of America, against Six Bags and One Barrel of Coffee, and Two Bales of Cotton, seized at Newport, within Rhode-Island District, and said to have been imported into the United States contrary to Law; and that Trial will be had on said Libel at a District Court to be holden at Newport, within and for said District, on the first Monday of August next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day.

WILLIAM PECK, Marshal
Rhode Island District.

Newport, July 6th, 1795.

WANTED,

A WET-NURSE, with a good Breast of Milk——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, July 6, 1795.

NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
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UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

Written by a young Lady to some others, with whom she had agreed to make up a Protestant Nunnery, but afterwards altered her mind.

ALL attendants apart,
I examin'd my heart,
Last night when I laid me to rest;
And methinks I'm inclin'd,
To a change of my mind,
For you know second thoughts are the best.

To retire from the croud,
And make ourselves good,
By avoiding ev'ry temptation—
Is, in truth, to reveal,
What we'd better conceal,
That our passions want some regulation.

It will much more redound,
To our praise, to be found,
In a world so abounding with evil,
Unspotted and pure,
Though not quite demure,
Than to wage open war with the Devil.

So bidding farewell,
To the thoughts of a cell,
I'll prepare for the militant life;
And if brought to distress,
Why then I'll confess,
And do penance in form of a wife.

Two brothers contracted to supply the British army, during a former French War, the one with Corn, the other with Rum and other Liquors; in which employment they raised fortunes. After their death, the following lines were engraved on their Tomb-Stones.

"To make their fortunes, two Contractors come,
"And one contracts for Corn, and one for Rum;
"Which was the greatest Rogue, we can't explain,
"The Rogue in Spirit, or the Rogue in Grain."

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

IV. FERMENTING.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FERMENTING.—

It does not follow, however, that roughness is a proof of strength, or sweetness of a want of body.—Much depends on the nature of the fruit; and much, probably, on its state of ripeness. Rich well ripened fruits afford sweetness enough to furnish a sufficiency of strength, and enough more to retain a sufficiency of richness in the liquor. On the contrary, liquor drawn from harsh and under ripe fruit is exhausted of its sweetness, before it has acquired a redundancy of strength. Or, if the fermentation be checked to preserve its sweetness, it is rendered, of course, deficient in strength.

Hence the crude flatulent quality of the common sweet liquors; which are either weak thro' a want of fermentation; or, having been sufficiently fermentated, have afterwards been sweetened by art. A kind of liquor which is palatable enough to *taste* but which, on being *drank*, soon becomes nauseous to the palate.

And hence the preference to be given to liquors of a MIDDLE RICHNESS: strong without roughness, and rich without sweetness. A generous liquor, this, which, to use the good fellow's phrase, may be *set by*. A liquor, which is seldom met with out of this district, and not frequently in it. A liquor, nevertheless, which, I am fully perswaded, men, in general, would prefer to most foreign fruit liquors that are, at present, imported—in disgraceful abundance.

In these observations, the methods of producing the different species of fruit liquor: namely, the rough—the sweet—and the generous, pretty evidently appear.

TO PRODUCE ROUGH LIQUOR—chuse austere fruits: grind them in a crude, under-ripe state; and subject the liquor to a full fermentation.

TO PRODUCE SWEET LIQUOR—make choice of the sweeter fruits: mature them fully: and check the fermentation of the liquor.

The ordinary *methods of checking the fermentation* have been mentioned to be those of racking the liquor, and fumigating the fresh casks.

But *the use of racking* is differently understood. The prevailing idea seems to be, that the fresh fermentation, or the fretting, is caused by the spume or dregs of the preceding; and that by racking the liquor off clear, into a clean vessel, the foulness is got rid of.

But the manufacturers of sweet liquors rack under different motives. Their idea is, that racking *cools the liquor*; and, by that means, checks the fermentation. They observe that the quicker the stream, in racking, the more the fermentation is restrained. And, in pursuance of the same idea, they frequently spread the liquor, thin, in open vessels; and some agitate, or rather ventilate it, in this situation; and obtain the desired end by these expedients.

It appears to me, however, that the end is gained, not altogether by giving coolness to the liquor (tho' in some degree it may) but by giving the *principle of fermentation an opportunity of flying off*. Filtering the liquor, drop by drop, is found not to check, but to destroy the fermentation. Filtered liquor is found even to lower the fermentation of others; not, certainly, by its actual coolness; because in this it can differ very little from liquor which has been racked; the atmosphere, in both cases, presently reducing them to the same temperature; but, probably, by the fermentative principle having escaped, wholly, from the one, its proportion is, consequently lessened, in the other.

Hence (by the way) it is probable, that by filtering fresh liquor from the press, a valuable anticorbutic might be obtained: and, under the same idea, it appears probable, that sweet liquors, duly manufactured, may have their medical virtues.

But leaving this idea to those whom it more concerns; and such liquors to those who may require them; we will proceed to the production of one of a more generous nature. A liquor which those who drink from fashion, or amusement, or to heighten their friendships, or lighten their cares, should encourage; and which the manufacturers of fine liquors will then of course endeavour to

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the art of rendering their liquors fit for ordinary drinking. They are not, at present, saleable, unless they are sweet!

[To be continued.]

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND &c.
Newport, June 27th, A D. 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Hon. General Assembly, passed at the last Session, the Committee appointed to ascertain what Notes given by the General Treasurer, and Certificates issued by the Secretary, for the Wages, and Depreciation of Wages, due to the Soldiers of the late Army, were fraudulently obtained, give this Public Notice, that they will attend upon that Business, at the General Treasurer's Office, until the Tenth Day of August next.

JOHN HANDY,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, } Committee.
HENRY SHERBURNE,

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE on Thursday the 30th Day of July next, if not sold before at private Sale,

A Large, double HOUSE and LOT, situate on the West Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court House, the Lot is 80 Feet front, and extending 100 Feet [illegible] Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, very suitable for a Tan Yard.—The House is well situated for a Tavern.—For further Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

June 29, 1795.

To be Sold, on very reasonable Terms,

A VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, and OUT HOUSE, that may be used either for a Store or Stable, situated on a Lot fronting two Streets on the Hill, in the southerly Limits of the compact Part of this Town.—For Terms apply to SAMUEL VAUGHAN, at the North-East Corner of the Parade, in Thames Street.

Newport, June 29, 1795.

To be SOLD or LET,

THE large DWELLING HOUSE, next Southward of the Brick Market in Thames Street, with a Bake House, and two Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, June 29, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the single Case, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Lisbon WINE,
Two Casks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP by the Box.

John Bours

Informs his Customers and others,

That he has just received, and has for Sale, upon the most reasonable Terms, at the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A very general and handsome Assortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Long India NANKEENS, by the Bundle,
Oil'd Silk UMBRELLAS,
China TEA CUPS and SAUCERS,
COFFEE Ditto, Ditto,
And complete Tea Table SETTS.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP COFFEE-HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New-England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Spring GOODS,

By Wholesale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Assortment, imported by the last Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the most reasonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

Just imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain,	Broadcloths,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,	Corded Dimities,
Handkerchiefs,	Marseilles Waistcoating,
Mens Gloves,	Calico, of all Kinds,
Ditto Hose,	Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Tammies,	Fancy Chintzes,
Durants,	Leylac Ditto,
Calamancoes,	Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Moreens,	Book and Jaconet Muslins,
Taboreens,	A Variety of Lutestrings,
Patent Laces,	Black Satin Florentine,
Cambricks,	Satinets,
Linens,	Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Mode,	Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.
Black Gauze,	
Muslin Chintz Shawls,	
Purple Ditto,	
Olive Ditto,	
Superfine Cassimeres,	

Newport, May 11, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES PEIRCE, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Written by a young Lady to some others, with whom she had agreed to make up a Proteſtant Nunnery, but afterwards altered her mind.

ALL attendants apart,
I examin'd my heart,
Laſt night when I laid me to reſt;
And methinks I'm inclin'd,
To a change of my mind,
For you know ſecond thoughts are the beſt.

To retire from the croud,
And make ourſelves good,
By avoiding ev'ry temptation—
Is, in truth, to reveal,
What we'd better conceal,
That our paſſions want ſome regulation.

It will much more redound,
To our praiſe, to be found,
In a world ſo abounding with evil,
Unſpotted and pure,
Though not quite demure,
Than to wage open war with the Devil.

So bidding farewell,
To the thoughts of a cell,
I'll prepare for the militant life;
And if brought to diſtreſs,
Why then I'll confeſs,
And do penance in form of a wife.

Two brothers contracted to ſupply the Britiſh army, during a former French War, the one with Corn, the other with Rum and other Liquors; in which employment they raiſed fortunes. After their death, the following lines were engraved on their Tomb-Stones.

"To make their fortunes, two Contractors come,
"And one contracts for Corn, and one for Rum:
"Which was the greateſt Rogue, we can't explain,
"The Rogue in Spirit, or the Rogue in Grain."

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Gloucesterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

IV. FERMENTING.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FERMENTING:—

IT does not follow, however, that roughneſs is a proof of ſtrength, or ſweetneſs of a want of body.—Much depends on the nature of the fruit; and much, probably, on its ſtate of ripeneſs. Rich well ripened fruits afford ſweetneſs enough to furniſh a ſufficiency of ſtrength, and enough more to retain a ſufficiency of richneſs in the liquor. On the contrary, liquor drawn from harſh and under ripe fruit is exhauſted of its ſweetneſs, before it has acquired a redundancy of ſtrength. Or, if the fermentation be checked to preſerve its ſweetneſs, it is rendered, of courſe, deficient in ſtrength.

Hence the crude ſtrident quality of the common ſweet liquors; which are either weak thro' a want of fermentation; or, having been ſufficiently fermentated, have afterwards been ſweetened by art. A kind of liquor which is palatable enough to *taſte* but which, on being *drank*, ſoon becomes nauſeous to the palate.

And hence the preference to be given to liquors of a MIDDLE RICHNESS: ſtrong without roughneſs, and rich without ſweetneſs. A generous liquor, this, which, to uſe the good fellow's phraſe, may be *ſat by*. A liquor, which is ſeldom met with out of this diſtrict, and not frequently in it. A liquor, nevertheleſs, which, I am fully perſuaded, men, in general, would prefer to moſt foreign fruit liquors that are, at preſent, imported—in diſgraceful abundance.

In theſe obſervations, the methods of producing the different ſpecies of fruit liquor: namely, the rough—the ſweet—and the generous, pretty evidently appear.

TO PRODUCE ROUGH LIQUOR—chuſe auſtere fruits: grind them in a crude, under-ripe ſtate; and ſubject the liquor to a full fermentation.

TO PRODUCE SWEET LIQUOR—make choice of the ſweeter fruits: mature them fully: and check the fermentation of the liquor.

The ordinary *methods of checking the fermentation* have been mentioned to be thoſe of racking the liquor, and fumigating the freſh caſk.

But *the uſe of racking* is differently underſtood. The prevailing idea ſeems to be, that the freſh fermentation, or the fretting, is cauſed by the ſpume or dregs of the preceding; and that by racking the liquor off clear, into a clean veſſel, the foulneſs is got rid of.

But the manufacturers of ſweet liquors rack under different motives. Their idea is, that racking *cools the liquor*; and, by that means, checks the fermentation. They obſerve that the ſmaller the ſtream, in racking, the more the fermentation is reſtrained. And, in purſuance of the ſame idea, they frequently ſpread the liquor, thin, in open veſſels; and ſome agitate, or rather ventilate it, in this ſituation; and obtain the deſired end by theſe expedients.

It appears to me, however, that the end is gained, not altogether by giving coolneſs to the liquor (tho' in ſome degree it may) but by giving the *principle of fermentation an opportunity of flying off*. Filtering the liquor, drop by drop, is found not to check, but to deſtroy the fermentation. Filtered liquor is found even to lower the fermentation of others; not, certainly, by its actual coolneſs; becauſe in this it can differ very little from liquor which has been racked; the atmoſphere, in both caſes, preſently reducing them to the ſame temperature; but, probably, by the fermentative principle having eſcaped, wholly, from the one, its proportion is, conſequently leſſened, in the other.

Hence (by the way) it is probable, that by filtering freſh liquor from the preſs, a valuable antiſcorbutic might be obtained: and, under the ſame idea, it appears probable, that ſweet liquors, duly manufactured, may have their medical virtues.

But leaving this idea to thoſe whom it more concerns; and ſuch liquors to thoſe who may require them; we will proceed to the production of one of a more generous nature. A liquor which thoſe who drink from faſhion, or amuſement, or to heighten their friendſhips, or lighten their cares, ſhould encourage; and which the manufacturers of ſale liquors will then of courſe endeavour to produce. At preſent, their whole ſkill is exhauſted, on the art of rendering their liquors fit for ordinary drinking. They are not, at preſent, ſaleable, unleſs they are ſweet.

[To be continued.]

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND &c.

Newport, June 27th, A. D. 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Hon. General Aſſembly, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion, the Committee appointed to aſcertain what Notes given by the General Treaſurer, and Certificates iſſued by the Secretary, for the Wages, and Depreciation of Wages, due to the Soldiers of the late Army, were fraudulently obtained, give this Public Notice, that they will attend upon that Buſineſs, at the General Treaſurer's Office, until the Tenth Day of Auguſt next.

JOHN HANDY,
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, } Committee.
HENRY SHERBURNE,

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 30th Day of July next, if not ſold before at private Sale,

A Large, double HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court Houſe, the Lot is 80 Feet front, and extending 100 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, very ſuitable for a Tan Yard.—The Houſe is well ſituated for a Tavern.—For further Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

June 29, 1795.

To be Sold, on very reaſonable Terms,

A VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, and OUT HOUSE, that may be uſed either for a Store or Stable, ſituated on a Lot fronting two Streets on the Hill, in the ſoutherly Limits of the compact Part of this Town.—For Terms apply to SAMUEL VAUGHAN, at the North-Eaſt Corner of the Parade, in Thames Street.

Newport, June 29, 1795.

To be SOLD or LET,

THE large DWELLING HOUSE, next Southward of the Brick Market in Thames Street, with a Bake Houſe, and two Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, June 29, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the ſingle Caſe, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Liſbon WINE,
Two Caſks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP by the Box.

John Bours

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

That he has juſt opened, and has for Sale, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, at the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A very general and handſome Aſſortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Long India NANKEENS, by the Bundle,
Oil'd Silk UMBRELLAS,
China TEA CUPS and SAUCERS,
COFFEE Ditto, Ditto,
And complete Tea-Table SETTS.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP COFFEE-HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Iſland Rum, New-England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molaſſes, Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raiſins, Window Glaſs, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fiſh Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Spring GOODS,

By Wholeſale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR'S Ferry;

A Very general Aſſortment, imported by the laſt Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

Juſt imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,

A complete and general Aſſortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

Juſt imported, *via* New-York,

AND TO BE SOLD

Cheap for Caſh, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, ſtriped and plain,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hoſe,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muſlin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Caſſimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marſeilles Waiſtcoating,
Calico, of all Kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muſlins,
A Variety of Luteſtrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewiſe—excellent Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or ſingle Pound.

Newport, May 11, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FERES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Alſo Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewiſe be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, ſeveral JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as alſo Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.